NEW YORK HERALD.

JARES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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NO NOTICE taken of uncorprises correspondence. We do not

Volume IXV

AMURKMENTS TIME BY ANING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITAMAN OPE EA-It POLICIES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Hondway, Equestrial Presonances. Afternoon and Evening.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, Provision Anderson.
BOWERY TREATER, Bowery, Haidal Foolow the Fa-

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway - Love Chare-Deli-CATS GROUND.

NEW BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery. - Single of Paint-BL-How's Tour Uncle!

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and Evening. - Love in Hundle Live-Gravieras in Black-Lives Company.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall 472 Recalway.

BURLINGUES, BONUS, DARCES AC.—SCHOOL AT PHALOS'S.

RIBLOS BALOON, Breadway.—Hocaly & Campull's Minstreas in Etheorias Songs, Burlingues Darces, &c.—

Breadway.—Street Street.

NATIONAL THEATER, Chatham street.—Buian Bomonday — Magic Thumpet—Love and Munder

PALAUE GARDEN, Fourteenth street.—Dissolving Views CANTERBURY MUSIC RALL, 653 Brondway.—Songs, Dances, Hurlingure, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 5, 1860.

The News.

By the arrival of the Pulton at this port and the Palestine in the river St. Lawrence, we have details of European news to the 22d, and a telegraphic number of intelligence to the 24th ult.

The news of the landing of Garibaldi in Naples is confirmed. It appears, however, that he does not intend to take an active part in the revolutionary proceedings until the lenders in Naples exhibit an unmistakeable carnestness in the movement. It is reported that he has become disgusted with the lethargy of the Neapolitans, and will not appear on the scene until Naples has been a month in a state of insurrection. An official note of the Austrian government, relative to Garibaldi's expedition, is shortly to be promulgated.

There is nothing important from Syria. The work of tranquillaing the country was going on putisfactorily.

At Liverpool the cotton market was quiet, the continuance of bad weather having checked operations to some extent. Prices, however, exhibited an upward tendency and middling qualities were slightly dearer. Breadstuffs had also slightly improved. In France the crops have partially falled, and the government has decreed the admission of breadstuffs free of duty. In Russia the crops have suffered from the ravages of locusts.

At London, on the 24th, consols closed at 92; a

C2; for mency and account.

We give in another column interesting news from Venezuela. The trial of ex-President Castro and his Ministers for treason against the State was concluded on the 18th of July, and resulted in their conviction. They were, however, immediately pardoned by the Court. This singular course on the part of the tribunal had caused considerable excitement throughout the country, and had also called forth severe animadversions from the press. Castro was about to retire from Venezuela, and it was supposed be would take up his residence either in Porte Rico or Cuba. The United States properfywar St. Louis was at Laguayra on the 7th

The Prince of Wales is evidently getting into trouble, or rather his subjects are getting into trouble about him. Our despatches from Kingston Indicate a feeling there that almost verges upon a rict, the difficulty being between the Orangemen and Catholics. Neither seem inclined to give way, and the result is that the Prince, rather than land last night and run the risk of a row, slept on the steamer on which he arrived. Should not the difficulty be adjusted he will not land at all.

The republicans of Detroit and vicinity gathered in large force yeaterday to listen to a speech from Senator Seward. There was an immense display of electioneering paraphernally, and a torchlight procession in the evening. We give Mr. Seward's speech complete in to-day's paper, together with a description of the demonstration. The regular election for State officers and mem-

hers of Congress took place in Vermont posterday.

All the republican candidates were elected.

The United States practice ship Plymouth ar-

rived at Kampton Roads on Monday evening from a cruise—all well. A letter from a correspondent on board the Plymouth, published in to-day's paper, centains a narrative of the voyage.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions entered upon their duties yesterday. The criminal calendar for the term is unusually heavy, and Judge Russell.

upon their duties yesterday. The criminal calendar for the term is unusually heavy, and Judge Russell signified his intention of holding court a sufficient time till each day's calendar is exhausted. It is expected that a number of indictments will be presented to-day, when the husiness of the term will proceed without intermission.

The person who cut out the bark William from her mooring at key West was not Capt. Patten, but Capt Maria. His intention was to follow the deported As rous, and, if possible, bring them back to a covained land and the light of Christianity.

The raise of rouse penerday embraced about 60 a 200

bales, closing within the range of 1074c. a 11c. for straight lots of middley uplands. We were shown letters you day, received by one of our most respectable notion on no brease, an to a recent date from various rolets of Texas, Lee warm, Alabama, Missimippi, Fiorida and Geor gia, and, with few exceptions, they all gave discourages accounts of the prosent crop. They may that rains has Freely failed in many parts of the cotton region, but too late to rejuir the dummer inflicted by the previous drought; and in some districts, where the rains but b heavy and continuous, the rust had supervesed, and is Sicted serious damago. The accounts from Tomas are pu Eleularly gloomy, where enarcely half a neop was expected Zeutsians, Alabams, Fiorida and some parts of Georgi had also suffered soverely. Several letters put down t petimates exceed a 500,000 bales, while some run down to from \$,000,000 to \$,000,000 bales. These estimates, however, it was thought, might become more favorable Enough the autumnal months be free from storms, with a clear, fine picking ecason, and late front; yet under contingencies could the yield reach the growth of but year. In consequence of the prospects about, planters holding cottes in Hubile and some other parts were either demanding higher prices or were withholding their supplies from sale. Flour, unfer the news, was ab-Improvement would have been greater. Wheat and corr prhile sales were fair, and included mess at \$1955; a \$1952%, and now prime at \$14 18% a \$14 57%. Sugare were active, with sales of 1,500 hinds, and 228 hours, at raise given in another place. Collect was firm, but calce were limited. Freights were drimer. Flour was engaged for Liverpool, Louden and Clargow at 4s. Grain for diale shipment to Liverpool was taken at 1354. a 144. and a full remai was also reported taken to load with which mt 164, in ship's bags, and a vessel for Cork and orders and another for Science, were taken up on private terms.

Seward's Speech at Detroit-The Truths and Fallacies in His Argument,

We give to-day, in another column, the speech delivered by William H. Seward at Detroit yesterday, on the state of parties and national politics.

It is one of those adroit efforts at the half enunciation and half suppression of great truths, skittelly directed to further his own cause, which have conferred upon the speaker the character of the master demagogue of the country. He opens with a bold indictment of the policy of the national government, which any man will admit, for all can see that it has not been eminently productive of peace at home or respect abroad, and he cites the domestic dissatisfac tion evinced in every quarter of the Union in evidence. In doing this he classifies, with a plausible simulation of artlessness. States watching for "intrusion and invasion by citizens of other States:" in other words John Brown raids, with dissatisfaction at the tariff policy, the fishery bounty, and other similar questions of public policy. Apparently fearless of attributing this failure of the government to its proper cause, the rule of demagogues through the machinery of political party organization, he passes the recent political parties in review, and, with an simirable assumption of candor, pronounces that it follows from a failure to establish a federal policy in regard to the relations of slavery towards the Union, a forgetfulness of the "spl ritual ends" of party, and a deadening of the "public conscience."

result of a "national departure." from the guilt of which he absolves the Revolution, the aci of confederation. Jeffersonian republicanism of 1800, and the national sentiment of 1812, and lays it upon the compromise of 1820. There he takes his stand on the ground of the greates demagogue of that day, Rufus King, and proceeds to dilate upon manifest destiny on abolition principles, the future of the British pronees and Spanish America, the "wrongfulness of slavery," the necessity of confining it to where it now exists, and its injustice and inhu manity. In this connection he invents the new and ambiguous phrase of "federal slavery," and tells us that "Virginia and Texas are thrown into a papic even now by the appearance of a bandful of men within their borders insignting civil war." He alludes to the social exigencies of the age-"sugar and cotton"-for which he has a characteristic solution. According to Mr. Seward, we produce enough of these articles for ourselves; and if Europe wants them he recommends Europe to send her white laborers hither, or to the pestilential shores of the tropics, to grow them. As to his policy of government, he proclaims that "no government can excuse itself from protecting the extreme rights of every human being whether foreign or native born, bond or free; and he asserts that Lincoln will stand up to this policy, lead where it may, and that his party is sufficiently indoctrinated to support him in it.

All of these things he claims to have been the

There are some admissions in Mr. Seward's peech which are fatal to the theories he advoates. He acknowledges that the necessity of the Union was "to avoid anarchy," and its principle "the fraternity of the American people;" and that to day both the necessity and the prin ciple are violated in the fact that ais ter States are forced to watch and defend themselves against invasion and intrusion by citizens of other States, and that the are to day thrown into a panic by the presence in their midst of men " instigating civil war." The existence of these evils is not due to any weakness or failure in the policy of the fede ral government, which Mr. Seward assails; they are due to the teachings of Mr. Seward himself on the floor of the Senate, in the balls of the people, and on the platforms of popular assemblages; they spring from the growth of his black republican principles and party; and should these triumph in November, and Lincoln and his abolitionized followers come occupy the high places of the land, they would be increased tenfold, a hundredfold, aye, thousandfold, by the confidence on the part of the persons "instigating civil war" that besides party sympathy there would be party power behind them.

The same necessity of avoiding anarchy exlets to-day that existed in 1787 to enforce the Union, and its great principle is still the same-"the fraternity of the American people." It is because Seward, Lincoln aud their partisans ignore this that they should be swept by the popular indignation from every chance and hope of attaining power in the federal government. Mr. Seward as alluded to several of the great causes of distribution in the country, but he has torgotten one- the greatest of all-against which the tide of public opinion is fast rising, and that is the faratic and bloodthirsty teachings of bimself and followers, which utterly ignore the frateruity of the American people" upon which this Union is founded. The signs of dissatisfaction in every part of the country which he addresses are premonitory of a revolution; but it is not a revolution to overthrow the federal government, nor to clothe it with a policy that would increase to an unlimited extent factions sgitation and popular dissatisfaction, but they are the premonitions of a revolution against corrupt party organizations, which have duced the policy of the government to a level with that of a ward meeting, and against demagogues and factious agitators like himself, who would selve power through these same political organizations.

Mr. Seward talks of the fallures of our states men now dead and gone, and assumes, by inference, a virtue and a power which they had not. Yet he does not undertake to solve-he even fears to state-the true question which is before the people and the statesmen of this country. To day we have in our midst four millions, the next generation will have eight millions, and the succeeding one sixteen millions, of an inferior and dissonant race-"feeble, acapable of assimilation," as Mr. Seward himself admits; how are they best to be governed! What is the social position best for themselves and for us? There is pelther statesmanship nor humanity in the idea that they are to melt away as did their brothren once in the Northern States. Mr. Seward was peculiarly unfortunate in this connection. In his allusion to Spanish America. There we contemplate anarchy, civil war, the rule of the military tyrant and the public robber. To what cause is this horrible state of society due! It is due to the incapacity for nasimilation of the dissimilar and discount races there, placed on a footing of political equality by a legislation like that of which Garrison is the apostle, Seward the advocate and Lincoln Se representative in this country. The conflict is between the feeble and the strong for political sway; num bers may prevall for a time, but in the end the greater vitality, the superiority of intellect and physical power, must sweep the feebler libe rated African and his assimilations, as they have swept the Indian races, from the unequa contact. That is the great problem for the American statesman to solve; and in doing so he has to demonstrate to the world another truth-that self-governed States, having different social organizations, can exist and prosper in political union. To perform these duties the conservative national sentiment must overthrow Seward, Lincoln and their black republican

THE TRIBUNE ON COMPARATIVE CORRUPTION. The Tribune takes exception to our conclusions as to the comparative corruption of the republican party and the democratic party which we came to in our comments upon the Degroot contract case at Washington, because we said that, had there been a republican Secretary of War in Mr. Floyd's place, the amount plundered from the treasury would, in all probability have been doubled or trebled. Now, we are not disposed to do any injustice to either of these two factions. There is corruption enough in either of them to satisfy Satan himself; and as to getting into a controversy about which faction is the most corrupt, we do not see the ne cessity of it; such a discussion would not be worth the trouble. But when we look at the rescality of which the republicans have bee guilty, wherever they were to power, we think that we had some warrant for our conclusions in

the Degroot case. For example, the amount plundered by the last Albany Legislature alone was two millionof dollars, stolen in the brief space of a hun cred days from this city, in the form of its rights and franchises. But Massa Greeley's excuse for this outrageous robbery is that there were four democrats implicated in the business to every two republicans, and he laments, no doubt, that the plunder was divided in like pro portion; and he cites the Wisconsin corruption and those in Illinois and Maine, as similar ex amples. But we know that the members of each party in the Albany Legislature were divided just about the other way. However, let that pass; we have no objection to this mode of settling the division of the plunder. It only shows the fine sensibility of Massa Greeley in claiming evenhanded justice for the robbers of his own party. If we had our will we would send the plunderers of both factions to the State prison to work out the difference for the benefit of the

POLITICAL TROUBLES OF EUROPE THE PROBLEM OF THE DAY .- In another column will be found an interesting sketch of the Eastern question, from its earliest developement in the time of Peter the Great down to the recent events in Syria. It will be seen that Russia has never lost an opportunity of carrying out the fixed policy of that monarch by promoting, by her intrigues the disintegration of the Ottoman empire, and of as steadily opposing all attempts at its re-form or reconstruction. In the sketch that we give to-day we give place to a scheme suggest ed by a correspondent who has long resided i Turkey, whereby he thinks its political system may be safely reorganized without curtailing the dominions of the Sultan. There are two objections to his plan which we regard as fatal. It contemplates the division of the empire into a number of small States, the whole to have a federal representation, composed half of Massulman and half of Christian delegates. A moment's reflection will show that this would never work. A representative system presupposes an intelligent and educated population, and the Turks are far removed from the condition which would fit them for the exercise of the elective franchise. Then, again, our correspondent would have the sutrol of a council, composed of the representatives of the European Powers. This would be perpetuating the very evil which it is sought to get rid of, for until Borkey be freed from the interested interference of European rulers she can make no successful efforts at self-reform or good government. We stated the other day our own views as to the mode in which the difficulties in which this question is involved are to be surmounted. We have repeated them in the article to which we refer, convinced that they afford the only satisfactory solution to the problem which is now occupying the attention

of Europe.

A Canadian Jenkins Bears the Crown.—The Montreal Pilot has a Chevalier Jenkins who is far ahead of all his confreres. Even the star of the hero of the quadrilateral and the youthful sympathies of the Mincio's elbows pales before that of the Canadian Chevalier, who has absolutely "gone and done" and published a list of the dames and demoiselles who had the honor to dance with H. R. H. Here is the crinoline roll of fame:—

The Hon. Mrs. Young, Miss Georgians Delisio, Miss Fisher, of Balifax; Miss Servante, Miss De Rochblave, Mrs. Tyre, kins Leach, Mrs. F. Brown, Miss Napier (twice), Miss Johnston, Miss Einzbeth Smith, Miss Charreau, Mrs. Elizabeth Sewart, Mrs. Belson, Mrs. C rroor, Miss Moore, the Hon. Mrs. Saudeld Macdonald, Miss Dorwin, Mrs. King.

Now that we have the names of the fair ones, will not the Chevalier give us full particulars as to what they wore, how much each dress cost, who paid for it, and such other little particulars as may occur to his inquiring mind? The subject is one of vast importance, and we must know all about it. Et ovent, Jenkins!

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS. - For a short time the newspaper express on the Central Railroad bad been stopped, owing to certain complaints against it as a monopoly; but the matter is all settled now, and the New York papers will be delivered at the usual time at Montreal and other points to the Northward. Any one who chooses can new send matter by the newspaper express train. There is no monopoly in that This system cannot be impeded; it is destined to spread in every direction. People must have the metropolitan journals, for the country papers cannot afford to pay the prices for telegraph news, which is now essential to the public. By and by, when the news of the HERALD is all furnished by telegraph—when the events of every day in every part of the known world are published in our paper of the next morning, as they one day will be people in all parts of the country must have it; all local journels will be too far behind the age. It is only the metropolitica press that can afford to pay the price depended for extensive telegraphic news, and sance it will be indispensable. The telegraph companies, by raising the tolls on despatches are helping to kill off the provincial papers.

Newspaper Enterprise-Expenditures of the New York Press.

Out of the militons of people who daily take up newspapers for business objects or for instruction or amusement, there are compara tively few who have any accurate idea of the enormous amount of money which is expended in supplying them with the information they re quire. The majority profit by the results without having the curiosity to inquire how they have been arrived at. And yet there are no many subjects more interesting than the mahinery and organization of a great dally journal, employing, as it does a regiment of hands and an amount of capital which would astonish those who judge only of its requirements in that way by the modest price of its daily issue. Were we to tell them that the receipts and expenditures of our own paper exceed those of ome of the sovereign States of the Union we should be accused of exaggeration; and yet the fact is easily demonstrable by figures, were we called upon to prove it. A good deal has been said of late about the

nterprise of the London press, and it no doubt

deserves credit for the energy which it has on many occasions displayed. It would, however, be easy to show that it is in this re spect very far behind the New York press, although the latter is in point of years in its in fancy as compared with its English rivals. Let us take as an example of the correctness of this essertion the different use made of the telegraph by both presses. The London papers do not eem to have as yet discovered the full value of this important medium of intelligence. They rarely publish more than a quarter of a column of telegraphic despatches by any of the European lines, no matter how interesting their conents may be. And this, be it recollected, in a field of telegraphic enterprise covering a far renter number of news centres than are comprised within the range of our own lines. the European capitals are embraced within the network of wires of which London holds the key, and at each of these points are continually transpiring events of the highest importance And yet all the space that the London papers can afford to devote to them at times when mit lions of commercial values are at stake, or even the fate of a government is involved, is a quarter or et most half a column. Here on the contrary, where the telegraph lines connect only our own States, and where the intelligence pass ed over them is rarely of the importance or ab porting interest which attaches to the Europeac despatches, the New York journals give one, two, three or four columns of telegraphic matter, according as its nature warrants Hence arose the necessity for the organization known as the Associated Press. An idea prevails that this was established in order to save expense to the different journals of which the association is composed, and to prevent competition. Nothing can be more erroneous. It was formed simply because the telegraphs of the country could not furnish facilities enough to the press to supply the news to the extent required by each. As competition could not be carried on through a telegraph system, which could only transmit a limited amount of news matter daily, and which was bound to act on the principle of "first come first served." It of course became the interest of the leading New York papers to unite together for a common object But in doing this they did not bind themselves to reduce the amount of telegraph matter, or not to use the lines to any further extent than their separate means would permit. Thus, whilst our own paper contributes its share to the expenses incurred by the association, its weekly expenses for additional telegraphic despatches specially furnished to it frequently amount to over a thousand dollars, being more than those incurred by all the other New York papers put together. This one item of expense will give some idea of the enormous amount of capital required to carry on a great daily jourpal like the HERALD.

But money is not everything in the organization and successful working of a first class newspaper. There are plenty of capitalists in this city who think that it is sufficient for them to subscribe one or two hundred thousan! dollars, and to promise as much more, to establish such a paper on a permanent footing. They try the experiment, and at the end of the first year they find that they have left one important element of success out of their calculations and that is-brains. A man can no more ac quire the profession of an editor in a broker's office or on the Corn Exchange than he can pick up that of a lawyer or an engineer in a printing office. And so these would be journalists, who have abandoned their business occupations in defiance of the Latin proverb, which enjoins the cobbier to stick to his last, discover to their cost. After paying out their money to the tune of a couple of thousand dollars a week. without even a prospective return for it, they begin to find out, after a little time, that they have made but a sorry speculation, and sooner than send good money after bad, they back out of their promise to furnish further capital, and ell out to wheever is simple enough to buy. This is the history of the rise and fall of most of the newspaper enterprises started by moneyed speculators. How, indeed, can it be otherwise! Journalism, like all other intellectual professions, requires a special training, and there must be combined with it a due sense of its responsibilities. Without these all the capital in the world would fall to create a newspaper that would take the least hold of the public confidence or make the slightest impression on the public mind.

CUBIOSTITUS OF CANADIAN JOURNALISM .- Some of the Canadian newspapers are making a terrible fuss about the special correspondents of the New York journals-these of the HERALD in particular. Our reporters are called very bad names; they are necused of committing "newspaper villanies," and other orimes in similar elegant language, which it appears is quite common among certain "gentlemen" who conduct the provincial press. The only instance of error on the part of our reporters is in the statement that a "corpulent gentleman," with an unpronounceable name, met with an accident on he race course. The person referred to publishes a letter half a column long, to provefirst, that he is not a gentleman; second, that he is not corpulent; and third, that he was not at the race course at the time specified. There fore we are quite satisfied that the writer of the card was not the fat man who was knocked down. but that it was some other fat man, which apology will, we hope, be satisfactory to all parties, including the real obese sufferer, whoever he may be.

The fact about the Canadlan editors is, that they have been besten on their own ground by

the New York reporters, who knew their busirese and did it, sending full reports of all the Prince's dologs. This work is not the easter in the world, and the Canadians were too lazy and too stupid to do it. Their subscribers have to take the New York papers to find out what has been going on directly under their noses. This has been the state of the case all through New Branswick, Nova Scotia and Canada. An account of the Prince's reception at St. Johns, N. F., was printed in the New York Hinano of Saturday, the day after it occurred The leading local journal did nothing with the affair until the Monday afterwards. And more than this, up to the latest dates the London papers derived all their information as to the Prince's movements from us. We have also reason to know that the vice-regal party are very well satisfied with our reports which are as full and as accurate as labor, experience and money can make them.

We advise the Canadian editors to stick to their little internecine quarrels and leave the real business of journalism where it belongs—

The Confession of Thurlow Weed and

Albuny Legislation We publish in another part of to day's issue most remarkable detence, on the part of Thurlow Weed, to the charges that have been recently made by our city cotemporaries against his legislative peculations. It is one of the most singular documents that has appeared in this age of legislative corruption; it fully correberates the statements beretofore made in the columns of the Herald in regard to the wholesale bribery that exists at Albany, and furnishes a peep into the heart and inside workngs of the Albany lobby further than any pre vious statement that has been made. This iew of his operations, although giving only the offers that he has refused to accept, is nough to open the eyes of every voter of the I mpire State, and cause them to ask, whither re we drifting?

The public have for years past looked upon the legislative bodies of our city and State as being the centres and botheds of corruntion; but few could be made to believe that there existed at Albany so poisonous an atmosphere as s admitted in this defence of Mr. Weed. He tells us that "there has scarcely been a session of the Legislature for more than a quarter of a century out of which he could not have made a large amount of money," that the refusal to do so has enemies out of intimate friends. are these "intimate friends" that flock to him with their well filled purses and promise to mpty them at his feet if he will only speak the magic word to the Legislature? Are they brother republicans or democrats? Are they either Presidential, Gubernatorial or Congressional aspirants, or simply private speculators, who are looking about for the best chance to invest their money, and making up their minds that there is money to be made in buying the Legislature, call upon Weed, who knows the value of each head, to act as their broker These large offers of money look like a business operation; moneyed men are not in the habit of promising their twenty or hundred thousand of dollars except it be in a business way; and their calling upon Mr. Weed, as he onfesses they do must be because they know

He informs us that he has "persistently refused for six years to accept fifty per cent of a claim of \$1,200,000 against the State;" and in the same paragraph we are also told that thousands of dollars have been offered for the defeat of city railroads; also "that there have been legislative measures in which he has had litimate or prospective interests." In that entegory be pinces the city railroads passed at the last session, by which the city of New York was plandered to the tune of two millions of dollars to earith the pockets of a band of speculaters, among whom, by his own adthese numerous bribes are offered by friendsan admission that his associates are of that class who are in the habit of hovering around the legislative halls, and like vultures, preying upon the chartered rights of our city and State. This must convince every one, even those who have had any doubts upon the subject heretofore, that Thurlow Weed is the centre of the lobby. the hub around which all the Albany freebox ers revolve. If he is not the ringleader in the Albany bribery, how does it happen that everybody runs to him with offers of thousand of dollars to secure the passage of this or the defeat of that measure? Certainly these offers would never be made to those not versed in

that be is in that line of trade.

that kind of business. Now, he tells us, on one hand, that he has refused an offer for \$25,000 to oppose city railroads, and yet labored for the passage of those bills in which be had "prospective interests."

The fair inference to be drawn from this admission is that his "prospective interest" was more than the offers on the other side. That he is in the habit of receiving large sums for lobby ser vices is abundantly proven by his own statements, as well as the fact elicited on investigation, that he received a five thousand douceur on the free wool operation at Washington, whilst pretending to be in favor of a teriff, ye advocating a modification in favor of those wh were paying, as he stated, "political expenses." With these facts standing out in bold relief.

Is not his refusal for six years of the sum of six hundred thousand dollars easily accounted for? It appears that he opposed the city railroads for a long time, but finally his "prospective interests" induced him to take the other side. Is not his holding back on the claim against the State simply to force the parties to come to his terms? or, perhaps, it may have been for the reason that he had as many jobs on his hands as he could attend to. It seems that the parties holding the claim do not press it, for some reason or other; it may be one of those projects that are on the slate for the next ses-

The city railreads and other peculating jobs were disposed of by the last Legislature, leaving the field open for other schemes. That body was the nest infamous that ever assembled at Albany; yet, from present indications, the next will be tenfold worse. Under the cloak of the Presidential canyase, the schemers are at work securing the election of their men, and preparing for a crusade that exceeds the buccaneering of last winter. This enormous claim, having been postponed until the right hind of Legislature is elected, will then probably be brought up for consideration, with everal other plundering schemes that are now on the programme. What else can the public expect from the atmosphere of Albany?

A Word or Adv. To the Pore. We give to-day a report of the Primon preached at Washington last Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, upon the temporal power of the Pope. The reverend father stands high in the Coder which was founded by Ignatius Loyola for the express purpose of maintaining the supremary of the Holy Father, and therefore it is quite unnecessary to say that the sermon is a strong orthodox production, and one which will expecially delight those of the faithful who take the Pope's side in the controversy which is now going on in the very bosom of the mother

We say that this controversy is within the

hurch of Rome, because such is the simple act of the case. Heretofore the mother church as had to contend with enemies from without now she is menaced by traitors within. The Pope has no friends in Continental Europe. atholic France is against him; Catholic Austria witi not help him; Catholic Spain looks on indiferently, and Catholic Italy is exceedingly anxious to get rid of him. The only real sym pathizers with his Holiness are to be found in Ireland, which sends him soldiers, and the United States, where both clergy and laity are devoted to the ancient landmarks of the faith. The Catholics bereabouts subscribed fifty thou sand dollars for the Holy Father in a few days. and the work is still going on. That shows real devotion, and therefore we advise the Pope to pack up all his things, put the keys of Peter in his carpet bag, and come over to the United States. We can give him a principality out West; and although he has been living on even hills for the last thousand years, and found them quite sufficient, we can give him seventy times seven hills if he desires, and rivers which will make the Tiber seem a muddy brook by comparison. In the way of triumphal arches, mined palaces and picture galleries, we are not so well supplied; but we can, in a very short time, get up a Vatican with all the modern improvements. So let the Pope settle up his little affairs at once, and come to the arm of his devoted adherents on this side of the water.

NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND FOR CARRY-NG ON PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS. - Gerrit Smith is the candidate of the Simon Pure abolition party in New England and New York, and he expected by his ultra friends to walk into the ranks of the Lincoln men and take away all the extremists, while the moderate and conservative portion will be drawn off to the Union ticket. In order to carry on the war with vigor, the candidate has resorted to a novel mode of obtaining a supply of the sinews. He has instituted suits against persons and newspapers who have published the manifesto of the Vigilance Committee of this city, charging Gerrit Smith, among others, with being concerned in the John Brown conspiracy to ivade Virginia. He has laid the damages at from \$10,000 to \$40,000; and as there are two or three hundred newspapers proceeded against, or to be preeeded against, if he should be success aining damages be would pocket about a milion of dollars. With this fund he intends to carry on the campaign. A new and curious mode of raising the wind in Presidential elec-

PRINCE SEWARD ON HIS TRAVELS.—There are some people—Irishmen, for example—who are troubled with modesty to an alarming degree. They have so small an opinion of themselves that their success in life is materially retarded. One of these persons is Mr. Seward. When he went off to Europe, a while ago, he told the faithful band who accompanied him down the bay that he was the "instructor" of the republican party; now he has gone a step further, and announces himself to the loyal citizens as their Frince and Governor. Hear his Royal Highness:—

It is a grave matter, fellow citizens, to be received in this city, which I hence and love so much, with demonstrations of kindness—I had almost said of affection such as I could not have found surpassed. I think, to the presence through which I have passed to day on the wait of the heretizery Prince and Governor.

That's good. Go ahead, Prince William; and when you get to Springfield, pieace to knight old Abe—that is, if he is well up in his horn book and stops telling smutty stories. All half to the new monarch! Seward, hereditary Prince and Governor of the republican party! That title sounds well. As the man in the play says, "It hath the true smack."

AN IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENT .- WE give to-day a description of some of the uses d military signals, as they are about to be for the first time introduced in our army. Military ommanders have for centuries back aimed to btain and to use some systems fixed telegraphic plan for sending orders and messages to a distance on land. It has been left for American ingenuity to devise the ways to do this with simple means, and so much rapidity and ease as to be useful with troops in the field in war. There has been nothing in Europe, at Solferino, or even down to the war in Sicily, proposed for such rapid and constant use. The introduction of the electric telegraph, which we are sure to have in the next war, and of land signals, en abling any of our officers to communicate with on ease not before known, will constitute two most important aids to our progress in the art of war, quite equal, perhaps, to the invention of the new arms of precision. We do not see why the latter should not be known to State military officers, to be used in an emergency. as at Harper's Ferry, or a riot in the city, or mother revolt on Staten Island. Under the orders of the Secretary of War, the preliminary experiments have been made, and the system is to be employed almost immediately by our troops in the field and engaged in the Indian rurs on the frontier. The results of these or periments will be looked for with interest, both at home and abroad. The best authorities believe that the improvement will be an entire

The Black Republicans in a Frient.—That the republican leaders are thoroughly frightened all their acts show; but there is no stronger indication of the punic than a long editorial article in yesterday's Tribute, in which Greeiey cries out, "One million of choice documents and half a million of the Lives of Lincola fer sale." He is always harping on this string, from which it is very evident he is seized with a dauble fright—first, about the election, and, secondly, about the sale of his documents, which he fears will be left on his hands. There is no surer testimony of the apathy of the republican party in this election than the fact that such a quantity of republican documents should remain will undistributed, and that Greeley should be continually making such pitiful appeals about them. It clearly demonstrates that there is to sale for his "choice"